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Cardiac Transplantation. Mark E. Thompson. 271 pp. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis, 1989. \$75.00.

THIS TEXT IS part of the *Cardiovascular Clinic Series* and represents an up-to-date review of the entire subject of cardiac transplantation, provided by distinguished leaders in the field. No longer is heart transplantation an experimental entity in the treatment of end-stage heart disease, as outlined by the editor, Mark Thompson, in the preface. He states 'The procedure has progressed from one of limited experimental availability . . . to one that is generally accepted as a suitable alternative for the management of refractory congestive heart failure, now limited by a suitable number of donors.'

The book provides a concise but comprehensive summary of the entire scope of cardiac transplantation. It is clinically oriented and well illustrated with figures and tables that are easy to follow and understand. The organization of the text is superb, beginning with an historical review of heart and heart-lung transplantation in Part 1. Part 2 reviews the basic scientific mechanisms dealing with the physiology, pathology, and immunology of the transplanted organ. All of the many clinical aspects of the procedure are covered in Part 3, including preoperative patient preparation, operative technique, and postoperative complications. Finally Part 4 addresses special problems encountered in the specialty, such as pediatric cardiac transplantation and multiorgan transplantation.

The bibliography at the end of each chapter is complete and up-to-date.

This text should be available to all physicians and paramedical personnel involved in cardiac transplantation. It is both detailed and comprehensive enough for those dealing with the subject on a daily basis, while providing valuable guidance to those less familiar with the specialty or those instituting a new program.

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The International Textbook of Cardiology. Tsung O. Cheng. 1299 pp. Elmsford, NY: Pergamon Press, 1986. \$87.50.

THE USE OF the word 'international' in the title of this multiauthored textbook edited by Dr. Tsung O. Cheng is entirely appropriate. Published by the Pergamon Press in softcover, Dr. Cheng has assembled a truly international group of authors. Approximately 70% of the authors are from the United States but Canada, Europe, Africa, South American, and particularly the Mid and Far East also are represented. As stated in the preface, Dr. Cheng had three goals in compiling this text: (1) to present an up-to-date treatise on modern cardiology from a global

perspective; (2) to call on the expertise of authorities from around the world; and (3) to highlight important international differences in cardiovascular disease. He succeeds admirably in meeting these goals.

As with any multiauthored textbook, the quality of the chapters vary somewhat but, in general, most are well done, with useful supplemental illustrations. Some chapters, particularly by non-United States authors, give a genuinely global perspective on historical development and are 'state of the art' (to 1986). Some authors (and I am chagrined to note that they are mostly from the United States) give a much narrower view, heavily biased toward their own observations (e.g., 80% or more of the cited references allude to their own work). In general, however, this is uncommon. I particularly liked the first several chapters on the epidemiology of heart disease in general and in the Far East. Chou's chapter on the ECG and VCG (I still think that the latter has value in teaching us to understand the ECG) are well done. The chapters on noninvasive cardiac imaging and congenital heart disease (in young and in adult patients) are concise, comprehensive, and well organized. Barlow's chapter on mitral valve 'billowing and prolapse' was interesting from an historical perspective and relatively well balanced, although it is obvious that he believes there is an associated 'syndrome.' Many of the cited disease and symptom associations are not standing up to more rigorous case-controlled analyses. The section on arrhythmias was complete and clearly written. Similarly the section on coronary artery disease (CAD) was well balanced. The chapter on coronary spasm gives the perspective from an area of the world where it occurs commonly in the absence of atherosclerosis. The chapter on surgical treatment was similarly comprehensive and fairly well balanced, alluding to areas of controversy when appropriate. One might have wished that the authors had presented data from the randomized cooperative trials separately and with side-by-side comparisons of medical versus surgical results. The section on thrombolytic therapy was written by one of its pioneers and the chapters on cardiomyopathy are truly global and written by experts in their field. Hancock's chapter on the pericardium and Neu's chapter on endocarditis are well done also. Several chapters deal with the relation between the heart and other systems (the GI tract, the endocrine system, the cardiovascular affects of pregnancy, hematology/oncology, connective-tissue diseases, neuropsychiatric disorders, and renal disease.) These are written, for the most part, by noncardiologists and they provide a valuable perspective. The chapter on cardiovascular pharmacology is relatively current, given the date of publication. The chapters on herbal pharmacology and acupuncture anesthesia are interesting and are complimented by parallel 'scientific' chapters. Stamler's chapter on preventive cardiology is toward the end of the book and one might argue that, just as this should be a primary emphasis in

the home, schools, community, and workplace so should these data be presented earlier in the book. They would nicely complement the chapters on epidemiology. The chapter on cardiovascular nursing is recommended and the chapter on the relationship between the cardiologist and the pharmaceutical industry is a 'must', particularly for those in academia or who are involved in clinical trials of new agents.

Some of the problems of the book relate to the 1986 publication date. (It was not received by this journal until late 1988 and an additional delay was induced by this reviewer; for the latter, I apologize). The more extensive experience with thrombolytic therapy, PTCA, color-flow Doppler imaging, the CAST results, and the clinical implementation of new devices, such as the AICD, are a few more obvious examples. I can only hope that Dr. Cheng has been at work on the next edition. I also missed having chapters dedicated to an occasional topic such as the 'generic' aspects of either valvular heart disease or even specific valvular diseases. The data are there but are scattered in different sections.

From a global perspective on heart disease, however, these shortcomings are minor and there is more than ample worth, as the text now stands, to recommend it to medical students, postgraduate trainees, and physicians both in general practice as well as in the specialized care of patients with heart disease.

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Neonatal Surgery, 3rd Edition. James Lister and Irene M. Irving. 733 pp. Stoneham, MA: Butterworths, 1990. \$185.00.

WITHIN THE 700 TEXT pages of this book are contributions drawing almost exclusively from the staff at the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital at Alder Hey. It is divided into eight parts and has 51 chapters that provide excellent coverage of neonatal surgical problems. Part 1 provides almost 100 pages of a superb general review of topics that concern those who care for the surgical neonate. Chapters on ethics, genetics, neonatal physiology, and infections are included, as is a review of antenatal diagnosis and its relevance to pediatric surgeons. Parts 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 cover topics germane to the general day-to-day practice of pediatric surgery, including the head and neck, thoracic, abdominal, and urogenital sections. Within these parts are chapters on birth trauma and the various tumors presenting during the neonatal period. The chapters all conform to the general format of a brief historical note followed by a relevant section on anatomy and embryology. Pathophysiology, as appropriate, is reviewed, as is clinical presentation and management/treatment issues. Included in parts 5 and 7 are superb discussions on cardiac and neurosurgical conditions of infancy, which are excellent sections for nonspecialists who wish to know more about these aspects of newborn surgery. An extensive bibliography follows every chapter, with key references to the European and American literature.

To best appreciate this book a clear understanding of what it is and is not is needed. The book is a well-organized, beautifully written, and satisfactorily presented compendium of newborn surgical problems. Its standardization of chapter format makes for easy use and reference. Its size is not large by comparison to many current medical textbooks and thus could be viewed easily as 'portable.' The book is not a textbook of pediatric surgery—

and does not pretend to be. Its mission is to cover only topics germane to the neonate; thus issues relevant to the care of toddlers, children, and adolescents are not covered. This cannot be viewed as a singular reference for surgical conditions of childhood. The book is not an atlas of surgery nor nearly detailed enough in its discussion of surgical technique to be used as a primary reference by a pediatric surgical fellow or practitioner who must learn a technique that is new or unfamiliar.

Neonatal Surgery is moderately expensive and most definitely is not the book to have if, as a student, resident, or general surgeon, a single reference book on pediatric surgery is wanted. On the other hand, if one deals only with neonates, this would be the single book to have and I would recommend that all neonatologists give strong consideration to purchasing a copy. Furthermore a book like this belongs in any newborn intensive care nursery as well as in a library of any institution that cares for sick neonates. Practicing pediatric surgeons may find that the book does not add much to information available to them in the major tomes of pediatric surgery but, on the other hand, may find the book to be refreshing reading as well as a fine volume to loan to the many rotating students and residents on service looking for an easy-to-digest reference on a topic in neonatal surgery. For the trainee in pediatric surgery, the book's size, readability, and generally excellent bibliography make the text a worthy investment.

With the book's virtues and limitations in mind, I could not more heartily recommend its acquisition because the editors have done a superb job in realizing the objectives of the book.

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Atlas of Nutritional Support Techniques. John L. Rombeau, Michael D. Caldwell, Loretta Forlaw, and Peggy A. Guenter. 368 pp. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1989. \$34.50.

THIS ATLAS IS THE first composite reference to procedures and techniques currently used in the delivery of enteral and parenteral nutrition. The authors have done a superb job in developing each subject from a basic concept point of view, with explicit illustrations for those first attempting a procedure, to discussions of advanced nuances for the more experienced reader. Each section reviews indications and purposes, necessary equipment, technique of application, on-going care, and potential complications and provides pertinent references for further study.

The first section of the atlas reviews techniques of anthropometric and metabolic nutritional assessment. The section dealing with metabolic assessment is of special interest in current practice. The second section presents an excellent review of enteral nutrition techniques, including nasoenteral tube feeding, feeding by tube enterostomy, and home enteral nutrition. The third section is perhaps the strongest. It outlines techniques of parenteral nutrition with discussions of vascular access, including peripheral and central venous cannulation, venous cutdown, selection and use of infusion control devices, evaluation of episodes of potential catheter sepsis, changing of catheters over guidewires, management of permanent central venous catheters, compounding of intravenous nutrition solutions, and evaluation of various complications of parenteral nutrition. The fourth section reviews current approaches to gastric surgery for morbid obesity. This section appears out of context with the rest of the atlas because it is addressed superficially and deals only with the